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President TITO Arrives in Pyongyang President KIM IL SUNG Greets Guests

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on August 24 on an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met Comrade Josip Broz Tito at the airport.

The airport presented a scene of a sea of flowers with a crowd of thousands of people.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the airport were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people, and there were standing slogan boards reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the Outstanding Leader of the Yugoslav People!."

The national emblems of the two countries were hung on the facade of the airport building and the national flags of the two countries were flying on the flagpoles on the airport and there were standing amid the crowd of welcomers slogan boards reading "Warm Welcome to the Goodwill Envoy of the Yugoslav People!" "Long Live the Indestructible Friendship and Unity between the Korean and Yugoslav Peoples!" "The Non-Aligned Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times!" "Let Us Unite with the Peoples of the World Who Advocate Independence!"

Cheers burst forth when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Comrade Josip Broz Tito alighting from the plane and warmly hugged him.

A grand function was held at the airport in welcome of President Josip Broz Tito.

President Kim Il Sung cordially met President Josip Broz Tito at the airport. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The national anthems of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and our country were played and a 21-gun salute was fired while the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Josip Broz Tito, reviewed an honour guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

After the welcome function, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrade Josip Broz Tito, got into a car and headed for the city of Pyongyang.

The streets of the capital were beautifully decorated in a festive attire in honour of the Yugoslav guests.

The visit of Comrade Josip Broz Tito to Korea is a signal event in, strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia and an important milestone in developing the non-aligned movement.

Congratulatory Message Sent to Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Aug. 21 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng upon the latter's reelection as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The message of greetings reads:

I extend warmest congratulations to you in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and in my personal name on your reelection as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in accordance with the unanimous desire and will of all the members of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people.

You have rendered great services to achieving the stability and unity of the country, upholding the behests of Comrade Mao Tsetung and leading the whole Party to brilliantly embody his revolutionary line and policies.

Your reelection at the recent congress as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is an expression of the high respect of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people for and their full trust in you and a manifestation of their firm determination to staunchly fight for the victory of the cause of socialism, upholding your leadership.

The Eleventh National Congress of your Party was a new milestone in the history of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people and a congress of unity, a congress of victory, which further consolidated and developed the great political and organisational success achieved in smashing the anti-party "gang of four," united more firmly the entire party members and people around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by you and demonstrated the invincible militant might of the Communist Party of China.

I warmly congratulate the National Congress of your Party, which was held amid the great expectation and interest of all the members of your Party and the people of your country, on the successful conclusion of its work.

The Communist Party of China founded by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, as the vanguard detachment of the working class of China, frustrated the repeated manoeuvres of the class enemies at home and abroad at every step and achieved the shining victory of the Chinese revolution by leading the Chinese people and founded the People's Republic of China, the first state of proletarian dictatorship, and markedly raised her international prestige.

The Communist Party of China and the valiant Chinese people have turned the old China, where backwardness and poverty had prevailed, into a new socialist China with strong economic might and powerful defence capability by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of independence and sovereignty, self-reliance and, in particular, further strengthened the unity of the Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat by vigorously waging the struggle to realize the line and militant tasks put forth by the Tenth National Congress of the Party.

Today the fraternal Chinese people under the far-sighted leadership of their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng smashed the "gang of four," successfully concluded the great proletarian cultural revolution and are bringing about a new high tide on all fronts of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

I am firmly convinced that the fraternal Communist Party of China and Chinese people, upholding the line and militant tasks set forth at the recent National Congress of the Party, will achieve new victory in the struggle to attain the grand goal of stabilizing the country and building China into a modern socialist power within the present century by continuously implementing Comrade Mao Tsetung's line of proletarian revolution.

Our two countries are close neighbours and the parties and peoples of Korea and China are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and brothers who fought shoulder to shoulder in the protracted struggle against the common enemies.

Believing that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the final victory of the cause of socialism in the future, I heartily wish you still greater success in your responsible work. (KCNA)

Messages Exchanged With Soviet Leaders

On the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the defunct Japanese imperialists, Aug. 15, 1945, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, exchanged messages of greetings with Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Comrade Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, KCNA reported.

Meetings on Engineering Industry, Agriculture Held

Two important economic conferences were recently held in Pyongyang under the personal guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

At a national meeting of activists in the domain of the engineering industry (Aug. 19 and 20), President Kim Il Sung attached a particular importance to the engineering industry in carrying out a new Seven-Year Plan to start from next year and called for the spirit of self-reliance to be displayed to the full.

Referring to the task assigned to the shipbuilding industry, he urged that large cargoes up to 100,000-ton class should be built during the new economic plan.

Meanwhile at a consultative meeting of functionaries in the agricultural domain (Aug. 17 and 18), it was reported that the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain for this year would be attained earlier than schedule despite the influence of the cold front.

President Kim Il Sung said that preparations for next year's farming should be accelerated and laid stress on the importance of mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

Follow the excerpted KCNA reports about the meetings:

New 7-Yr. Plan to Start From Next Year

A national meeting of activists in the domain of the engineering industry was held in Pyongyang for two days, August 19 and 20.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung guided the meeting.

The meeting summed up the work done in the domain of the engineering industry during the period of the Six-Year Plan and discussed the measures for bringing the engineering industry to a new higher plane during the period of a new long-term plan.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech.

At the meeting, many comrades including directors and chief engineers of major machine plants took the floor.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the present conditions of our engineering industry which is entering a new stage of development and, on its basis, gave programmatic teachings which brightly illumined the orientation and ways to be taken by the engineering industry during the period of the new long-term plan.

Saying that a new Seven-Year Plan would begin from next year, the great leader pointed out that the engineering industry is confronted with an important assignment in carrying out the grand tasks of a new Seven-Year Plan.

The great leader taught that the fulfilment of the vast tasks of the new Seven-Year Plan depends largely, in the final analysis, on how work is done in the domain of the engineering industry.

He said that now we manufacture by ourselves modern machines necessary in our country from large and small, various types of lorries including 2.5 ton, 5 ton, 10 ton and 25 ton class lorries, various tractors suitable to the conditions of our arable land to electric locomotives, diesel engines, various kinds of freight cars, various types of large excavators, sinkes drills, large, medium and small bulldozers and pointed out that we make various kinds of electric motors, compressors and refrigerators, and 100,000 kva large transformers and 3,000 hp ship engines as we want.

He said that we produce machines for serial production as well as large quantities of ordered equipment and that we build blasting furnaces, coking batteries, revolving furnaces, sintering furnaces, electric hearths, rolling machines, generating equipment and produce and supply by ourselves machines needed for light industry, building materials industry, construction, fisheries and agriculture.

The great leader emphasized that the new Seven-Year Plan has a very huge task, which should be carried out in our Party's traditional revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and set forth concrete tasks to be fulfilled by the engineering industry during the period of the new Seven-Year Plan.

He stressed that much efforts should be directed, above all, to the production of machine tools.

He said that measures should be taken, first of all, to increase the production of large machine tools and taught that we should rapidly expand the bases for the production of large machine tools and constantly increase their production.

He taught that along with large machine tools, general machine tools should be produced in large quantities.

Referring to the problem of tractor production, the great leader, first of all, put before the Kumsong Tractor Plant the task of producing tens of thousands of tractors a year.

At the meeting the great leader laid main stress on increasing the production of automobiles.

He set forth the task of the engineering industry in keeping the mining industry well ahead of the processing industry during the new Seven-Year Plan.

He taught that larger quantities of electric locomotives and other equipment needed for railway electrification, diesel engines, heavy wagons, oil tankers and various other special freight cars should be manufactured and sent to the transport front.

He also stressed that the shipbuilding industry should be continuously developed to make more fishing boats and more large cargoes of 20,000 ton class, 50,000 ton class and 100,000 ton class be built to conduct foreign trade in a more brisk way and the production of large equipment and welding equipment needed for the ship-building be increased actively.

The great leader taught that the new Seven-Year Plan envisages the construction of many power plants, metal plants, cement factories and chemical plants and stressed that the ordered equipment necessary for their building should be produced by our own efforts.

He taught that measures should be taken, before anything else, to turn out 50,000 kva turbines.

And he stressed that a heavy machine plant should be built into one producing sets of 100,000 kva turbines and generators.

Laying stress on producing metal industrial equipment, the great leader taught that we should make the equipment for blasting furnaces by ourselves and build converters.

He said that during the period of the new Seven-Year Plan, synthetic rubber factory, vinyl chloride factory, sodium carbonate factory, plastic material factory, pharmaceutical factory, weed killers factory, agricultural chemicals factory, etc. should be constructed in the domain of chemical industry and stressed that such equipment as large compressors, compounding towers, pumps and semi-conducting rectifiers should be produced in quantities.

He stressed that to ensure vast construction during the new Seven-Year Plan we should produce quantities of building machines to actively push ahead with the mechanization of construction. He said that the work of construction should be mechanized in all units.

The great leader pointed to concrete ways to bring about a new great turn in the development of the engineering industry.

He taught that what is important in carrying out the tasks of the engineering industry during the new Seven-Year Plan is to further raise the quality of machines.

The great leader taught that the production of machines should be automated and modernized and stressed that new automatic machines and automatic assembly lines should be invented and introduced into production on an extensive scale.

8.5 M.-Ton Grain Output Expected

A consultative meeting of functionaries in the agricultural domain was held in Pyongyang for two days, August 17 and 18, under the guidance of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting had an intermediate review of this year's farm work and discussed measures to successfully wind it up and hasten preparations for next year's farming.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important concluding address.

The meeting heard from chairmen of provincial rural economy committees reports on the successes and experiences gained in this year's farming.

The reports noted with satisfaction that true to the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on attaining the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain this year, the whole Party, the whole army and the entire people rose to overcome the unfavourable weather conditions and as a result, all crops in all areas are now doing excellently. According to reports, the rice and maize crops in all provinces this year are expected to be much greater than last year, the peak year, and soybean, wheat, tobacco and all other crops are richer than in any preceding years.

At the consultative meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave important teachings which will serve as a programmatic guideline in finishing with credit the successful farming this year and making thorough-going preparations for attaining a higher-goal of grain production next year.

Pointing out that now is an era of mechanisation and an era of chemicalisation and the whole country assists farming, the great leader said that under such condition it is quite possible to fully exploit the tapped reserves for increased production of grain and put forward concrete tasks for this.

He laid stress on producing and supplying a greater quantity of three element fertilizers—nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphatic fertilizer and potassic fertilizer—to the countryside in a proportionate way and taught that the production of herbicides and insecticides should also be increased in an active way.

At the consultative meeting the great leader emphasized that the production of tractors and trucks should be increased to accelerate the mechanisation of agriculture and taught that "Chonjin" and "Chungsong" tractor assembling factories should be built up in various provinces.

He taught that in order to reap a greater and stable harvest in next year's farming a struggle should be waged to round off irrigation in the remaining 180,000 hectares of non-paddy fields by April next year by continuously and thoroughly implementing the decisions of the 12th and 13th plenary meetings of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

The great leader pointed out that as the influence of the cold front persists it is important to distribute crops on the principle of right crop on right soil and stressed that from now work should be done well to secure seeds and they be thoroughly stored and tended.

Stressing that for the increase of agricultural production it is important to strengthen scientific research in the agricultural domain, the great leader said that in particular, research into farm machines should be strengthened to manufacture highly efficient rice harvesting and rice transplanting machines, herbicide sprayers, etc. suitable to our conditions.

Rodong Sinmun:

Non-Aligned Countries Should Unite for Anti-Imperialism, Independence

The non-aligned countries, the countries representing the new emerging forces, should heighten vigilance against the imperialists' crafty splitting tactics not to be taken in by it and organically combine the interests of each country with the general interests of the new emerging forces and frustrate by concerted efforts all the splitting and alienating machinations of the imperialists and carry the cause of national liberation to final accomplishment under the common banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

If they unite, they would triumph and if they are disunited, they would be crushed one by one.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Aug. 19 stresses this in an editorial article headlined "Nothing Can Quell People's Aspiration for Independent Development" dedicated to the first anniversary of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

The article says that the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries was an important event in the development of the non-alignment movement reflecting the trend of the era of independence.

The article stresses:

The conference dealt a blow at the imperialists in their efforts to split this movement and hold in check its advance by demonstrating the might of the non-alignment movement united under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Noting that the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries discussed the Korean question and adopted a resolution on the Korean question, the article says that this was a most important success of the conference.

Referring to the tasks to strengthen the non-alignment movement, the article says:

The complex situation prevailing today due to the imperialists' policy of aggression and war demands the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, strengthen solidarity in the anti-imperialist common struggle.

The imperialists, much afraid of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle which the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries are now waging in unity, are clinging to a crafty splitting tactics designed to crush them one by one. The imperialists use territorial and other disputes among some countries of the new-emerging forces, a product of the imperialists' colonial rule, their "divide and rule" policy, in particular, and difference of systems, ideas, religion and races in the three continents in driving a wedge and sowing the seeds of discord among them so as to pit them against each other. What is more, they use food and weapons to win over certain countries to their side, instigate them to fight the countries they dislike and make them mistrust and antagonize against each other behind the smokescreen of "mediation of dispute." In this way they try to fish in troubled waters.

The article goes on:

It is the primary goal and supreme task of the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, to accomplish the cause of national liberation and achieve the independent development, progress and prosperity. They must not be hindered from carrying out this task by the splittist manoeuvres of the imperialists.

The problems existing between the non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, are, in all respects, internal ones of these forces. There are, therefore, no insolvable problems, if these countries try to settle them through consultation in the interests of their common cause of anti-imperialism and independence and on the principle of independence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect. Religious, tribal and other disputes in individual countries of the new-emerging forces should naturally be settled in conformity with the interests, aspiration and will of their peoples without outside interference on the principle of preventing the split and achieving unity.

Unity is a source of invincible might of the new-emerging forces.

The non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, should unite under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and vigorously wage the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and thus contribute to the accomplishment of the cause of national liberation and to world peace and to the cause of human liberation and build a new peaceful, prospering world free from imperialism, colonialism and all manner of aggression and exploitation. Nothing can quell the aspiration of the people for independent development.

DPRK Is in Full Bloom of Juche Arts and Sports

Koreans Win Int'l Sports Competitions

Sports are daily developing in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the homeland of Juche. Sportsmen of the DPRK recorded good results in international games this year, too.

Table Tennis

Pak Yong Sun, People's Sportswoman, who is the world women's singles table tennis titleholder of the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships, defeated all her rivals at the 34th World Table Tennis Championships held in Birmingham, England from March 26 to April 5 to win the world women's singles title for the second time, powerfully demonstrating to the world the might of Juche-based sports.

At the championships Pak Yong Sun defeated British player C. Knight, Chinese player Yen Kuei-li and Romanian player Alexandru, beat Chinese player Chu Hsiang-yun 3:0 in the quarter finals and Chinese player Ko Hsiao-hua 3:1 in the semi-finals and was qualified for the finals.

Pak Yong Sun competed with well-known Chinese player Chang Li for the title.

Pak Yong Sun won three sets straight in the finals and was honored with a trophy and gold medal.

The Pak Yong Ok(DPRK)-Yang Ying(China) pair came off the winner in the woman's doubles at the same championships.

Weightlifting

Korean weight lifters carried off 2 gold medals, 2 silver and 1 bronze in different categories total in the Eighth Asian Weight Lifting Championships held in Baghdad in early May.

On Jong Guk came first in the 60 kilogramme total with 105 kilogrammes in the snatch and 145 kilogrammes in the jerk.

In the 75 kilogramme category An Won Gun placed first in the total with 132.5 kilogrammes in the snatch and 165 kilogrammes in the jerk.

In the 56 kilogramme category Han Gyong Si won a silver medal with 105 kilogrammes in the snatch and 135 kilogrammes in the jerk. His record is the same as that of a Chinese lifter who placed first in the total with 240 kilogrammes.

Korean lifter Song Song Rim came second in the 60 kilogramme total with 247.5 kilogrammes.

Im Jong Gwan won a bronze medal in the 52 kilogramme contest.

Model Aeroplane

The team of the DPRK placed first in the model rubber power plane individual and team events and model glider team event outmatching all the teams from many countries at the World Model Airplane Championships held in Denmark in July.

In the model rubber power plane event, Kim Dong Sik carried away the trophy cup and gold medal by coming off the world titleholder with 1,253 points, defeating all the former titleholders from different countries.

In this category, the Korean team finished first in the team event.

In the model glider team event, the Korean ground aviators won the trophy cup and gold medals by coming off the winner with 3,625 points.

They placed third in the motor-power plane team event.

Hundreds of ground aviators from 33 countries competed in the championships.

Volleyball

The women's volleyball team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea placed first at the International Women's Volleyball Tournament held in Varna, Bulgaria, between August 2 and 7.

The volleyball team came first in the group matches by defeating the Finnish team 3:0 and the U.S. and Hungarian teams 3:1 respectively and won the title by beating the Polish team in the finals.

At each game Korean girls displayed a staunch fighting spirit, high skill and flexible and varied tactics which left a deep impression on the spectators.

The tournament was participated in by the volleyball teams of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the German Democratic Republic, Finland and the United States.

Judo

The junior judo team of the DPRK carried away 5 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze medals in the cadet and junior classes, thus demonstrating the great strength of Juche sports, at the Junior International Judo Tournament of Socialist Countries held in Sevlievo, the Bulgarian People's Republic, from August 5 to 8.

In the cadet class, Korean young judo wrestlers Li Dok Ryong, Li Jong Hak, Pak Chol and Sonu Hyong Gak came off the winners respectively in the 57, 62,68 and 83kg categories. In the junior class, Korean judoist Kim Bong Ho placed first in the 60kg category.

Han Myong Chol carried away the silver medal in the 65kg category of the junior class and Hwang Jae Gil the bronze medal in the above 83kg category of the cadet class.

The Korean judo wrestlers outmatched the rivals by giving full play to the Juche-based sports technique and skill which they had cultivated through their day-to-day training.

The contests were participated in by 150 selected judoists of 11 teams from the DPRK and Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Mongolia.

The Korean sportsmen acquitted themselves well in other international competitions.

Ms Pak Yong Sun competing with Chinese player Chang Li in the finals

Pyongyang Hosts Int'l Game

International friendship junior boxing competitions among socialist countries were held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium from August 26 to 30.

The competitions were participated in by ace junior boxers of the DPRK, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland and the Soviet Union.

They competed according to eleven categories ranging from 48kg to over 81kg.

Pyongyang Art Troupe Tours Africa

Mozambique

The Pyongyang Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chong Chun Hwan left Pyongyang on July 28 and arrived in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique on July 30 to visit African countries.

The art troupe was cordially met at the airport by the director of the general bureau of culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture, personages concerned and artists of Mozambique.

It was also met at the airport by the ambassador and staff members of the DPRK Embassy and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Maputo.

The Pyongyang Art Troupe gave successful performances at the Maputo Gymnasium on August 1 and 2.

The performance was seen by the Minister of Finance of Mozambique, the director of the general bureau of culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the director of the adult guidance bureau of the same and other personages concerned and a large number of citizens. The ambassador and staffers of the DPRK Embassy in Maputo also watched the performance.

After seeing the performance, people were unsparing of praise. They said: "Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung the art of Juche is in full bloom." "The Korean art is a true model in ideology and art." "I have seen for the first time such a fascinating and beautiful art as Korean art."

The Pyongyang Art Troupe had given successful performances by August 12 in Beira, Quelimane and Nampula, local cities in Mozambique, winning the enthusiastic acclamation from the local population.

The audience were reluctant to leave their seats even after the performance was over. They expressed their admiration saying: "Korea owes this superb art to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" and "The Korean art is the most revolutionary and popular art and most graceful and fascinating art."

The Pyongyang Art Troupe gave a guest performance in Maputo on August 15.

The performance was seen by Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique. Together with the president, dignitaries of the Mozambican Party and Government saw the performance. Invited to see the performance were foreign diplomatic envoys in Mozambique.

On August 16 the Mozambican President gave a luncheon at the Presidential Palace for the Pyongyang Art Troupe.

Invited to the luncheon were all the members of the Pyongyang Art Troupe and the ambassador and staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Maputo.

Present there were members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and dignitaries of Mozambique.

The Mozambican President said: "Please convey my sincere greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, my closest friend."

He said that the Korean art was an art for the people, a true art serving the revolution and congratulated the Korean artists on their successful performance in Mozambique.

The president expressed his unconditional support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. "We resolutely denounce the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea," the president emphasized.

Saying "It is Comrade Kim Il Sung who we most respect," the president reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader.

Tanzania

The Pyongyang Art Troupe visited Tanzania and gave a guest performance at the National Gymnasium in Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, on August 19.

Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere was invited to see the performance.

The head of the Pyongyang Art Troupe courteously conveyed to the Tanzanian President the cordial greetings sent by President Kim Il Sung to him.

The president thanked for the cordial greetings of the great leader and asked the head of the art troupe to convey his sincere regards to the great leader.

Appreciating the performance together with the president were the state minister for economy at the presidential office and the foreign minister and other high dignitaries of the party and the government.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Tanzania were also invited there.

The gymnasium was packed to overflowing with audience.

Korean Feature Film Studio

The Korean Feature Film Studio, one of the leading movie producers in the DPRK, is situated in a beautiful and sunny place at the foot of a mountain in the suburbs of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

It was founded on February 6, 1947, after the country's liberation, at the initiative of President Kim Il Sung and has developed under his deep concern.

Giving deen consideration to the big role of film art in the revolutionary education of the masses of the people and drawing on a rich store of practical experiences accumulated in the creation of revolutionary literature in the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the President took measures to set up a movie studio at an early date after the country's liberation.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Very great is the role played by revolutionary literature and arts in the revolutionary education of the working people. Revolutionary movies in particular play an important role.

"Movies are a most important propaganda means in the education of the broad masses."

President Kim Il Sung, despite his busy schedule in guiding the Korean people to build a new country, collected the scattered moviemen personally selected the site for the studio, and showed it the highroad to its development. And he saw to it that a huge amount of money was appropriated for the building of the studio, though the economic situation was very difficult. Since then he has given it his on-the-spot guidance scores of times and highly important teachings on more than 400 occasions.

It is now a grand palace of art staffed with thousands of moviemen of a Juche type and equipped with latest scientific and technical apparatuses.

The studio is provided with all processes from shooting to making. There are a big camera workshop where scores of films can be cranked simultaneously, a montage workshop, a perfect recording workshop, a combined projection hall and an editing hall.

It has four big indoor camera workshops where lighting is remote-controlled. A camera workshop can shoot 7-8 motion pictures simultaneously.

The montage workshop is also equipped with latest apparatuses so that montage is done automatically.

Besides, it has a pyrotechnic workshop, a decor workshop, a camera technique workshop, make-up rooms and a costume workshop.

And it has hundreds of vehicles, various national costumes donned by the Korean people from old times and costumes of foreign countries, and tens of thousands of pieces of stage properties for film production.

In the compound of the studio there are a building with many rooms for the creative staff including directors, cameramen, artists and composers, a building for actors and actresses, a clubhouse, flats for moviemen, a dormitory, a nursery, a kindergarten, a shop, a dining hall and a clinic.

The building for actors and actresses has a study hall, a music hall with thousands of instruments of scores of kinds, a gymnasium with various sporting apparatuses and a stage.

The studio has now a great number of talented moviemen including tens of People's Artists and Merited Artists, People's Actors and Merited Actors loved by people.

During the past 30 years of the studio's existence the moviemakers have produced a lot of films under the careful guidance and deep concern of the President.

They carried out with credit the honourable historic task of picturizing the immortal classics "The Sea of Blood," "Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" and "The Flower Girl" which were created in the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Every year they produced scores of excellent films of different themes and kinds including such People's Prize Winners as "Five Guerrilla Brothers," "At a Village on the Demarcation Line," "A Workers' Family" and "The Blossoming Village."

Their productions make a great contribution to letting the masses of the people take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction and dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea.

The feature film "The Flower Girl" adapted from the immortal classic of the same title won a special prize and a special medal at the 8th International Film Festival.

The feature film "The Lot of a Member of the Self-Defence Corps" based on the immortal classic masterpiece of the same title created in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle won the highest sculpture prize "Freedom" at the Sixth Freedom-Loving Festival held recently in Sopot, Yugoslavia.

Indeed, the Korean Feature Film Studio's history of 30 years is a proud history of brilliant bloom and victory of the great Juche-based literary and art thought of President Kim Il Sung.

Photo shows the indoor camera workshop in the Korean Feature Film Studio.

Around Factories (1)

Kangson Steel Complex

When you ride from Pyongyang southward along the Taedong River, there will be a three-forked road. Then if you turn to the left you will find Mangyongdae where there is the house where President Kim Il Sung was born, and if you turn to the right, you will find the Kangson Steel Complex, the largest in the DPRK.

On August 7, 1945 or 32 years ago, a car from Pyongyang stopped at the three-forked road. It was young President Kim Il Sung who got out of the car. He was 33 years old then. It was 20 years since he had left Mangyongdae at the age of 14, determined to restore the fatherland.

He muttered to himself, "The mountains and rivers remain as they were." This shows how strong his affection for the homeland is.

However, he left a message with his aide, addressed to his grandparents and villagers waiting for him, and rode away in the car again.

Instead of visiting Mangyongdae, he headed for the Kangson Steel Works, today's Kangson Steel Complex.

At that time, the Kangson Steel Works was in a very difficult situation as the routed Japanese imperialists had destroyed the works completely.

However, the President had confidence in overcoming the difficulties and said to the workers as follows:

"...As the masters of the factories and of the country, the liberated Korean working class must save the factories from the enemy's destruction and plunder, rebuild and expand the factories by their own efforts and build big steel mills in our homeland..."

Encouraged by the President's words, the workers of the Kangson Steel Works made greater efforts and restored the works in several months under the slogan "Build the pillars of a new country with steel," and started to produce steel.

Photo shows the 6,000 ton press workshop in the Kangson Steel Complex.

Even during the Korean War, workers of the Kangson Steel Works didn't stop production.

After the victory in the Korean War, first of all, President Kim Il Sung visited the Kangson Steel Works still amid smouldering debris. The workers felt very much concerned, seeing the President walk through dangerous places. One of the workers started to mow the weeds with a scythe. "Are you going to make a road with a scythe? The working class should hew out a road with steel," said President Kim Il Sung with a smile, after ordering him to stop.

The President regarded iron as a tonic and steel as the key of the country and sought a short-cut to socialism, hewing out a road to industrialization from ruins.

The workers of the Kangson Steel Works were inspired by their confidence in building up a modern steel factory with their own efforts to produce iron as early as possible.

They made all they needed with their own hands and hammers. Thus they succeeded in producing iron in only 40 days after the ceasefire.

The Kangson Steel Works changed its name to the Kangson Steel Complex in 1974.

At present, this complex produces in 29 hours, the same amount of steel that was turned out under Japanese imperialist rule.

The DPRK abounds in anthracite, but lacks coaking coal. They have studied a method of utilizing anthracite for making steel, instead of importing coaking coal, in order to strengthen the line of independence in industry, and began to industrialize the method.

Guyanese Support-Korea's Reunion Body Set Up

It is reported that an inaugural meeting of the Guyanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held in Georgetown on July 20.

Faced with due respect in the hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the meeting amid the thunderous applause of its attendants.

Edwin James, Member of the Central Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Chairman of the Guyanese Committee for Peace and Solidarity, made a report at the meeting.

In his report he expressed support to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and stressed that Korea's reunification should be surely achieved in accordance with the policy of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung under his leadership.

Several attendants took the floor. They unanimously endorsed the formation of the Guyanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Edwin James, Member of the Central Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Chairman of the Guyanese Committee for Peace and Solidarity, was elected chairman of the committee. Its general secretary and members were also elected at the meeting.

An action programme of the Guyanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was adopted at the meeting. (KCNA)

Korean Medical Assn. Formed Here

The Association of Korean Medical Sciences in Japan, an organization of Korean health and medical workers in Japan, was inaugurated on August 21.

The inaugural meeting of the association was held in Tokyo, at which the programme and rules of the association were adopted and its executives were elected.

Hyon Jong Wan was elected chairman of the association.

News in Brief

Aug. 12

* A trade protocol between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed.

Aug. 19

* A Chinese soccer team headed by Nien Wei-szu, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

Aug. 20

* A 1977-1978 working plan for the implementation of the agreement on cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

* A book and photo exhibition delegation of the DPRK headed by O Gi Chang left Pyongyang by train to participate in the First Moscow International Book Exhibition.

* A delegation of the General Federation of Iraq Youth headed by its Vice-President Riyadh Al-Najim and Ina Sansone, General Secretary of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association, and his family and the August 1 Women's Basketball Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Li Jui-hsi, deputy political commissar of the August 1 Sports Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and an Algerian table tennis team led by Bessol Ahmed, Chairman of the Algerian Table Tennis Association, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Aug. 23

* Prof. and Dr. Giancarlo Elia Valori, Secretary General of the Italian International Relations Institute, and his mother, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* The junior boxing teams of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Cuba arrived in Pyongyang by plane to participate in the International Friendship Junior Boxing Competitions among socialist countries to be held in Pyongyang.

* A delegation of functionaries of tradlng corporations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) headed by Yun Jae Su, vice-director of the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation under Chongryun arrived in Pyongyang by plane to visit the socialist homeland.

* Kim Guk Hun was recently appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the German Democratic Republic and Kim Yong Il as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Yemen Arab Republic. (KCNA)

Jaworski Hits Efforts to Cover Up Truth in S. Korean Bribery Case

Leon Jaworski said on Aug. 24 there have been efforts to cover up the truth in the alleged south Korean influence-buying scheme just as there were in Watergate.

The former special Watergate prosecutor now serving as chief counsel to the House Ethics Committee's Korean inquiry told the committee that those who try to cover up may suffer the most.

"There are instances where candor has been lacking," Jaworski said. "There are instances where cooperation has not been forthcoming, and there are instances where active evasion has occurred.

"I advise those who may believe that the investigation will go away to take a closer look," he added.

"Americans," Jaworski said, "can forgive wrongful conduct freely admitted far more easily than wrongful conduct covered up."

Apparently referring to former President Richard M. Nixon and some of this top aides, Jaworski said there were people who believe the facts of Watergate would never come to light, and they were wrong.

"In the end, in that tragedy many suffered more from their attempts to withhold facts than from the facts themselves," he said.

Jaworski said that goes as well for the south Korean "government," which he said can serve itself best by extending unlimited cooperation.

"Unless this is done," he said, "speculation and conjecture will follow and erroneous judgments benefiting no one and probably causing considerable harm may result."

Jaworski said he expects to recommend public hearings to lay out any wrongdoing and at the same time restore public faith in Congress lost by the air of uncertainty surrounding the Korean affair.

"Today a cloud hangs over the House of Representatives—not because of proven facts but because of lurking suspicions and intimations based largely on misgiving and rumor," he said.

Meanwhile, a lawyer for Suzi Pak Thomson, who was a secretary to former House Speaker Carl Albert, said she has agreed to answer House staff investigators' questions in the morning on Aug. 18.

Five Top Sens. Ties with Pak Tong Sun Disclosed

At least five influential U.S. senators have had social ties with Pak Tong Sun, central figure in investigations of south Korean influence buying, the Christian Science Monitor reported on Aug. 17.

"The senators attended parties hosted by Pak or held at his clubs," states a Monitor article from Washington.

It said the five senators "conceded (through aides)," that they "had attended social functions at which Pak was present or which were held at one of the two Washington clubs he managed."

The five mentioned are Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.); Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.); Birch Bayh (D-Ind.); Russell B. Long (D-La.); and John G. Tower (R-Tex.). Their names, the newspaper said, were with 22 other current senators on a list "now in the hands of congressional investigators—and who are described by a Pak aide as lawmakers with whom Pak 'has been associating.'"

Most of those on the list obtained by the Monitor, the article stated, said they don't remember ever meeting Pak.

"All those on the list also deny receiving any campaign contributions, junkets to south Korea, or other favors from the south Korean businessman and reputed intelligence agent or his associates," the Monitor reported.

Others on the list included Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) who said he was introduced to Pak by then Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.) in the lobby of a Seoul hotel two years ago, but never met the south Korean again.

Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) also reportedly on the list, said he turned down an invitation by Pak to a reception several years ago.

Sources "apparently unassociated with Pak also reportedly offered honorary south Korean university degrees to Senators Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.), Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii); and Adlai E. Stevenson III (D-Ill.) also on the list. All refused them.

Among others on the list, the newspaper said, were Senators Bob Dole (R-Kan.) and Milton Young (R.-N.D.).

Two former Republican U.S. congressmen say they got $500 campaign contributions from Korean rice dealer Pak Tong Sun, bringing to at least ten the number of present or former congressmen who got cash from Pak.

But like most Democrats who acknowledged payment earlier, former Representatives Lawrence J. Hogan, of Maryland, and William H. Ayres, of Ohio, said the contributions in 1970 were legal, even routine, and said Pak asked no favors for the money.

The House and Justice Department are investigating whether Pak made the contributions as a businessman, legal at the time, or as an agent attempting to buy influence in Congress for the south Korean "government."

Ayres said FBI agents interviewed him about the contribution and apparently are interviewing all congressmen listed in Pak's bank records.

A former business associate of Pak's has reportedly detailed payments to about 20 congressmen plus other officials.

"Kim Jae Gwon's Letter" Fabricated

The investigation mission of the Japan Socialist Party which returned home after hearing a testimony of former director of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" Kim Hyong Uk in the United States where he is in exile stated that "'Kim Jae Gwon's letter' used by the Japanese Government in refuting the testimony of Kim Hyong Uk is a fabrication of the 'KCIA' and the Japanese Government."

The JSP mission headed by Den Hideo, director of the international department, had recently visited the United States and met Kim Hyong Uk and other personages concerned to probe into the Kim Dae Jung abduction case and the dark fusion between Japan and south Korea.

"Kim Jae Gwon's letter" is allegedly a letter sent by Kim Jae Gwon, former minister of the puppet embassy in Japan, who directed the Kim Dae Jung abduction case in Japan, to a high-ranking official of Japan. It said that Kim Jae Gwon has never met Kim Hyong Uk and, accordingly, has not told about the case to Kim Hyong Uk. The Japanese authority published the content of the "letter" in the Japanese press.

In the course of investigation by the JSP mission it was brought to light that Kim Jae Gwon, like to veil the truth of the case. In his testimony to the members of the mission concerning this, Kim Hyong Uk said that Kim Jae Gwon could have sent a letter refuting his statement to the Japanese Government and if there is such a letter it must be one trumped up by the "KCIA" to cover up the case.

Kim Hyong Uk said:

There is a talk about the lack of authenticity in my testimony. My statement on the whole truth of the case was based not only on what I heard from Kim Jae Gwon but also on my personal investigation and confirmation in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and even in Takamatsu. As Kim Jae Gwon's car was used in Tokyo, the Japanese driver at that time would prove this. Hasegawa who had been a councillor up until three years ago also knows this.

The JSP mission met in Los Angeles Kim Jong Gun, a brother-in-law of Kim Jae Gwon, and heard from him that there had been "no contact between the Japanese Government and Kim Jae Gwon."

These facts made clear by the mission show once again that the statement of a "high-ranking official of Japan" that he received a "letter from Kim Jae Gwon and directly met and heard from him is a sheer lie.

Meanwhile, the JSP mission obtained a "new fact in the Japan-south Korea fusion" during its investigation. In his telephone interview with the mission Kim Hyong Uk exposed that "the south Korean 'Central Intelligence Agency' established secret relations not only with the Japanese police authorities but also with the Public Security Investigation Agency of Japan."

Kim Hyong Uk said that "the secret agreement" between the Japanese police and the "KCIA" was signed by himself and the then director general of the Japanese Police Agency Takahashi "on behalf of the two countries."

Kim Held Willing to Be Quizzed

Kim Jae Gwon, the former minister at the south Korean "embassy" in Japan who is alleged to have committed the 1973 Kim Dae Jung kidnapping in Tokyo, is willing to be questioned by Japanese authorities, it was disclosed by Japanese Government on Aug. 24.

In reply to a question posed by Japan Socialist Party Dietman Doi Takako in the Lower House Audit Committee, Japanese Foreign Minister Hatoyama revealed that the former south Korean envoy's intention of meeting with Japanese authorities was conveyed to the Japanese Government on Aug. 17 through the U.S. State Department.

Kim Jae Gwon is believed to be residing in the U.S. The Tokyo Government had asked the U.S. State Department to convey to him its wish to interview him on a voluntary basis regarding his alleged role in the abduction of the south Korean opposition leader from a Tokyo hotel.

The Japanese Government said that it will request the U.S. State Department through the Japanese Embassy in Washington to sound out the former Korean minister in Tokyo on whether he plans to leave the U.S. in the near future and his conditions for the interview including time and place.

Kim Hyong Uk, the former director of the "KCIA," alleged in his testimony before the U.S. Congress in June that the 1973 kidnaping was the work of the "KCIA" and Kim Jae Gwon was the operation's commander in Japan. After resigning as "embassy" minister, Kim Jae Gwon reportedly moved to Los Angeles with his family.

His whereabouts, however, has been unknown since around the time the ex-"KCIA" chief testified. By one account, he is now in south Korea visiting his ailing mother.

S. Korea-Japan Fusion Disclosed By Li Jae Hyon

Former information chief of the south Korean puppet embassy in Washington Li Jae Hyon in exile in the United States exposed that the intelligence organs of the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries concluded comprehensive agreements on intelligence exchanges, according to the Japanese daily "Mainichi Shimbun."

Li Jae Hyon exposed this in his answer to a Japanese communist parliamentary delegation which had recently visited the United States in order to colleet information on the Kim Dae Jung abduction case. He said that these agreements were between the "KCIA" and the puppet army counter-intelligence command and the Japanese National Police Agency, the Japanese Public Security Investigation Agency and the Japanese "Self-Defence Force" intelligence unit.

The Japanese daily report pointed out: "Li's story supported contentions by former director of the "KCIA" Kim Hyong Uk to the effect that Japan and south Korea have accords on intelligence swaps and that the Japanese National Police Agency had prior knowledge of the plan to abduct Kim Dae Jung from a Tokyo hotel in 1973."

New York Times:

2 Lobbyists Termed Mentors of Korean

Presented here is excerpts from the article in the August 15 issue of the daily newspaper "The New York Times".

Pak Tong Sun, who was allegedly the south Korean "government's" principal agent in its covert lobby here, had as his mentors two of the ablest lobbyists in Washington, Anna C. Chennault and Thomas G. Corcoran, according to associates of Mr. Pak.

Mrs. Chennault is the Chinese-born widow of Gen. Claire Chennault, of the famed Flying Tigers of World War II, and long an ardent advocate for the Nationalist Chinese government in Taiwan. She has publicly and privately tried to persuade American politicians to continue United States support for the Nationalist Chinese.

Mr. Corcoran, known here as Tommy the Cork, has been a friend and adviser to the powerful of Washington ever since he came here to serve in President Roosevelt's New Deal in the 1930's. He was a friend of General Chennault and has been Mrs. Chennault's legal adviser. He is also an avowed supporter of Nationalist China and south Korea.

A passing reference in recent testimony left a strong clue about the origin of the style of the Korean operation that is under investigation by the Justice Department and Congressional committees.

A former director of the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency," Kim Hyung Wook, testified before a House subcommittee that when he met Mr. Pak in 1966, Mr. Pak, who is known in the United States as Tong Sun Pak, "bragged of his wide acquaintance with influential persons in the United States."

Mr. Kim said that Mr. Pak, in his effort to persuade the "KCIA" to use his services, "stated that he could carry out some sort of business actions or activities such as Mrs. Chennault was doing." Mrs. Chennault has long been a prominent hostess here, with many contacts among politicians, especially Republicans.

According to several persons who knew both Mrs. Chennault and Mr. Pak, Mrs. Chennault often invited Mr. Pak to her parties that were the talk of the social pages here. She introduced him to many in the elite of Washington and generally provided him with a model of how to exert influence. "Pak was Anna Chennault's protege in the early days," said a former associate of Mr. Pak.

The south Korean businessman, according to another former associate, also considered Mr. Corcoran to have been an instructor in the ways of Washington. "Tong Sun once told me," the associate said, "that Tommy Corcoran had been a great teacher for him."

Mrs. Chennault agreed to discuss her relationship with Mr. Pak but repeated attempts to arrange an interview were unsuccessful. Mr. Corcoran, however, said that Mr. Pak, known here as Tong Sun Pak, was a "good friend."

But Mr. Corcoran, who recalled that Mr. Pak called him "Papa Tom," said he had not been associated with Mr. Pak in business or lobbying ventures. Neither Mrs. Chennault nor Mr. Corcoran has been accused of anything illegal in their association with Mr. Pak.

Mr. Corcoran said that "I always assumed he asked me to his parties because I play the piano." Of the current scandal, Mr. Corcoran said: "I've kept a million miles out of this thing. I'm not Tong Sun's lawyer. I'm his piano player. He had the best piano in Washington."

When Mr. Pak was starting off here as a businessman and then as a secret lobbyist, he was promoted by the Korean Ambassador then, Chung Il Kwon. Mr. Chung, a friend of Mrs. Chennault, is reported to have introduced Mr. Pak to Mrs. Chennault.

Diplomatic observers said that the Nationalist Chinese and the south Koreans had common cause in those days, which was to preserve a strong American military presence in East Asia and to assure continued economic and military aid. What was known as the China Lobby was particularly active then.

About 1970, Mr. Pak appeared to have learned his lessons well as he became renowned for his own parties and his own circle of contacts in political Washington. While those contacts ranged across the political spectrum, Mr. Pak seemed to concentrate on Democrats in the House of Representatives.

That was partly by chance and partly, according to intelligence sources, on instructions from Seoul. The south Korean "government," those sources said, wanted influence in the House because foreign aid, military assistance, and other legislation important to south Korea started there.

On the business side of Mr. Pak's venture, Mr. Corcoran helped Mr. Pak by giving the south Korean businessman what a former associate called "glowing recommendations." Mr. Corcoran openly conceded that he had met Mr. Pak.

As an early member of the Georgetown Club founded by Mr. Pak here, Mr. Corcoran said, "I helped him all I could in the Georgetown Club." The former "KCIA" director, Mr. Kim, said that the agency had helped to finance the founding of the club as a way to influence politicians here.

Mrs. Chennault was also listed as a member of the Georgetown Club in 1976. She and Mr. Pak were further associated as initial investors in the Diplomat National Bank, which was reportedly intended to be a financial centerpiece for the south Korean lobby.

Mr. Corcoran said that he knew something of Mr. Pak's business, including the rice trade in which Mr. Pak reportedly made large sums in commissions. "I knew somehow that all this rice was going through Tong Sun to south Korea," he said. But he asserted that he was unaware of Mr. Pak's ties to the south Korean "government" or his alleged lobbying, including questionable gifts and campaign contributions. "I didn't know about the 'government' connection," Mr. Corcorn said. "But Tong Sun couldn't have done what he did without tremendous backing."

NYT Reports Pollution in Seoul

The following is a gist of the artiel from Aug. 15 New York Times on pollution of Seoul.

SEOUL, South Korea—One night about 585 years ago King Taejo had a nightmare that predicted terrible events if he continued to build a new capital city on its projected site. In the morning the King ordered construction moved. The result was the modernday capital city of Seoul. But there are many who maintain that the King's nightmare came true anyway.

...Any discomfort index would rank it much higher in terms of fumes, dirt, dust and other forms of pollution. Sometimes the air is so foul that it hides the brightly colored antiaircraft balloons that hover over "government" buildings....

These days the hot sun bakes these elements into a thick brown "smaze" that even manages to turn local conversations away from the impending American troop withdrawal, an issue whose importance seems to grow with the efficiency of the room's air conditioner.

"Who cares about the troop withdrawal?" said one woman wilting against the wall of a non-air-conditioned room, "It's too hot to care about anything."

In recent days diplomats, soldiers and correspondents spent many hours in air-conditioned rooms—talking about the troop withdrawal. Now even that issue has withered, at least temporarily, under the hazy 95-to-100-degree sun.

Seoul's pollution problems, compounded by the August heat, are actually a measure of its success in the "government's" pell-mell economic development plans. The number of motor vehicles in Seoul has climbed steadily, now including 6,634 buses belching billows of blue smoke that hang heavy in the humid air like wet towels. Repairs on vehicles are no, encouraged because of the 200 percent duty on imported spare parts.

Seoul does have a growing number of spectacular high-rise structures full of bustling business offices and luxury hotel rooms for the phalanxes of foreigners buying and selling in this boom-town atmosphere. But the tap water in the first-class rooms often comes out brown. And when university researchers found dangerous quantities of cadmium, among other things, in the Han River, city officials dismissed the results as "too much to believe."

Much of Seoul's growth is hard to believe, too.

...By 1960 the population had climbed again to 2.44 million; since then it has more than tripled.

Seoul has 20 percent of the nation's population in 63 of 1 percent of the area. The city contains half the country's 80 universities, 60 percent of its hospitals, 45 percent of its vehicles, 33 percent of its national wealth, 35 percent of its manufacturing industries, and 98 percent of the central government's offices. Seoul residents take two-thirds of south Korea's total bank loans.

It represents a new life and an escape from sometimes stagnant old ways for millions of rural residents who now make up only a half of south Korea's population.

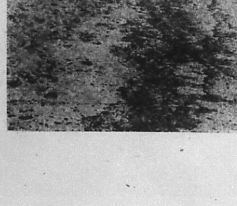
So even though the city sits in a valley only 25 miles from the demilitarized zone with north Korea, and even though the "government" talks of moving its vital functions 63 miles south, and even though the city offers a $200 reward for every household that moves out voluntarily, despite all this the basic movement into the city continues. And planners estimate that Seoul will pass Tokyo's 10 million population in about nine years.

Another movement is under way these days. It will last only a few weeks. But for a brief time every year the supporters and opponents of the stern "president," Pak Jung Hi, are united over one thing—their desire to leave Seoul, many for resorts on the Japan and Yellow Seas.

"These days business is so terrific," said Kim Ki Wan, who sells plastic overnight bags near a Seoul bus station, "sales are up 30 percent."

"Sales?" said Wal Ho, who runs a shirt shop on one of the thousands of lanes that honeycomb Seoul. "What sales? Business is bad, very bad. No, I mean it's awful, just awful. Who buys clothes in this weather?"

On into the hot summer evenings the people squat, in a minimum of clothing, along the paved streets and narrow dirt alleys where any relief from somewhere turns the dust to mud that sucks at passing feet. There, residents eat. They talk. They sweat. But by the midnight curfew everyone is in the house or hut or shanty to try to sleep. And through the open windows the only sounds that come are occasional coughs.



South Korean swimming beach poluted by the waste oil of factories (Photo from south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo on Jul. 6, 1977)

Pollution Does Big Damage to People's Life

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have taken no measures to prevent pollution and indiscriminately introduced pollutional industry rejected as "rubbish" from foreign countries.

It was admitted even by the puppet that as many as 88 per cent of the total enterprises in south Korea need prompt measures to prevent pollution.

In south Korea the number of people suffering from incurable diseases caused by pollution is steadily increasing. The number of occupational disease sufferers grew 44 times in 1973 compared with 1964. In 1975 it increased 5 times as against the previous year.

According to an announcement of the puppet labour office on the conditions of the workers at 150 work places in the Ulsan district in August 1975, 70 per cent of them were suffering from respiratory diseases and eyesight, nerve and speech impediments.

Due to pollution, deformed children were born and disabled persons and infantile paralysis cases are increasing in number.

Air pollution in Seoul is 2.4 times that of Tokyo, Japan, whose environmental pollution is regarded most serious among the cities of capitalist countries.

Reporting such situation of Seoul, a U.S. paper wrote that tears come of themselves, a headache is common and the air in the city is thick with fumes. Saying that no one seems to know precisely what the name of the city means, it added that it has become a synonym of dirts, fumes and pollution in Asia.

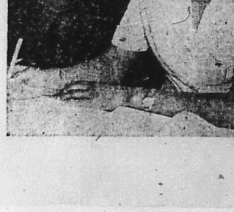
Even according to data published by the puppet Seoul city office, one out of every three citizens of Seoul is suffering from various diseases, such as chronic bronchitis, bronchitic asthma and other respiratory diseases, celebral anemia and heart trouble.

In June last year over 140 people were poisoned by sulphurous acid gas and carbon monoxide for two days in a street of Seoul, of which 21 died and over 100 were carried to hospital.

The south Korean people are suffering much from pollution in local areas, too.

An average of 1,500 workers at pollutional enterprises run by Japanese capitalists in the "Masan export free zone" suffer every day from bronchial and lung diseases or eye and ear diseases.

But the Pak junta are utterly indifferent to this. They are clinging to the leeves of the U.S. and Japanese masters, saying that they "don't mind if it is pollutional industry" to induce foreign capital.



South Korean students are suffering from soot given out from the factory near the school.

S. Korean Workers Continue Struggles

A monthly average of more than 200 workers of enterprises in Ujongbu City and Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, recently went to the Ujongbu local office of the puppet labour office to protest against the employers' acts of dismissing workers for no reason and keeping their wages in arrears and to demand measures for their discontinuation.

More than 50 letters of protest are sent to the office each month.

More than 3,000 south Korean workers hired at an American-run "Hangul Signetic" stock company in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, rose in a joint struggle for the right to existence.

They had been on a hunger sit-in strike in two days on August 19 and 20 in demand of a 46.8 per cent hike of their wages.

Having risen up in the struggle unable to tolerate any longer the medieval toil and national persecution, the workers declared that they cannot live on the present wages less than one third of the minimum wages. They are now firmly determined to push through their demands.

Disheard among south Korea by the Pak junta the owner of the American-run company producing electronic elements is reaping huge profits. He is hiring south Korean workers at low wages.

When the company authorities tried to torpedo the workers' hunger strike by a crafty ruse, they united their ranks closer and put up a stubborn struggle, frustrating the company side's plot.

On the other hand, the bus workers throughout south Korea rose in struggle in demand of wage hike. Their struggle started on August 17 when they put up a demand for wage raise to the puppet clique and employers through the south Korean auto workers trade union.

They demanded a 16 per cent wage increase for the drivers and a 56 per cent increase for the conductresses in Seoul.

The September issue of the Japanese theoretical monthly magazine "Sekai" reports the following facts about south Korean workers in an article titled "Letters from South Korea."

On June 26, a "prayer meeting for workers and farmers" was held at a Catholic church, Tongdaemun, Seoul. About 800 workers, those devoted to workers' rights and their supporters gathered in the church—it can accommodate only 200 persons.

A "report on the actual state of problems between labor and management" was made and resolution was adopted.

The 7-point resolution hit the "government" for its inadequate labor and agricultural "policy."

The resolution attacked "government"-controlled labor unions and agricultural cooperatives and demanded real solution of the problems between labor and management.

It also pointed out that the authorities persecuted Christians who supported workers.

In the resolution, they said, "we hope our requests will be accepted by the 'government' and be reflected in administrative 'policy.' We are determined to fight, firmly united until our demand is carried out."

The labor problem will get serious day by day and the workers will be politically awakened.

Abolish Yusin, Establish Democratic Constitutional Order

Speeches at Overseas S. Koreans Conf.

The "Conference of Overseas South Koreans' Movement for Democracy" August 14 wound up its three-day discussions in Tokyo after declaring the formation of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification."

The previous issue of The People's Korea carried an inauguration declaration and programme of the "Overseas South Koreans Union," and its appeal to all compatriots at home and abroad.

A resolution was also adopted at the conference on August 14 and a keynote report was made by Pae Dong Ho, permanent advisor to the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong"), and keynote speeches were made by Rim Chang Yong, former ambassador of the south Korean rump "government" to the United Nations, Yun I Sang, professor of West Berlin University.

In the first part of the keynote report, the permanent advisor to "Hanmintong" disclosed the treacherous nature of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime" and in the second part, he laid down the tasks of the overseas compatriots' movement to put an end to the despotic Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and the tragic situation created by the national split.

In his speech, the former south Korean ambassador to the UN appealed to all Korean compatriots at home and abroad to dedicate their personal honour, money and energy to the freedom of the nation and the dignity of the fatherland.

Meanwhile, Yun I Sang proposed to send representatives of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" to the conference of non-aligned countries to be held in Mexico next year.

Keynote Report

Pae Dong Ho

Permanent Advisor to "Hanmintong"

Difficulties Nation Faces

Dictator Pak who began with his tyrannical rule through his May 16 usurpation of power has turned south Korea into a graveyard of human rights and created the tragic situation of most hideous barbarism in human history.

The *yusin* (revitalized) system which legalizes all the vices of the Pak regime is the enemy of liberty and democracy. Unless it is destroyed, there can be no liberty, human right, social justice, national harmony, national dignity, peace or reunification.

National dignity and right to self-determination are totally trampled underfoot in south Korea where the vicious practices of dictatorship are rampant.

In south Korea the government is manipulated by outside forces and economy controlled by foreign capital.

Since the Second World War south Korea has received huge assistance, political, economic and military, from the United States. But today when 30 years have passed since then, we cannot but ponder over the fact that this assistance is linked with the U.S. policy of seeking its own "national interest" and that it has encouraged the dictatorial government in south Korea, far from promoting democracy, there.

We, at the same time, cannot but serve a warning to south Korea's stance of depending on Japan, in particular.

The Japanese Government has persistently patronized the Pak regime. There exists the Pak regime's bribing operation in Japan putting into the shade its bribing operation to influence the U.S. Congress. No small number of cases aimed at political suppression are being faked up in south Korea on the basis of wrong informations provided by Japan pursuant to the south Korea-Japan secret agreement on public security.

It is anybody's secret that militarist Japan which has emerged an economic power is watching for a chance of infiltration into south Korea to replace the United States expected to withdraw from there and has gone over from the stage of economic aggression to that of political and military aggression on the strength of the recently approved south Korea-Japan agreement on continental shelf.

Threat to peace and the danger of another war persist in south Korea today.

In connection with the projected U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea both south Korea and the United States have made haste to take "compensatory measure" first and further augmented their armed military forces, claiming that the military strength of the north is tremendous.

What arouses our apprehension is that the Pak regime is opposed to the pullout of nuclear weapons, offering south Korea as a nuclear base of the United States.

What we need is the reduction of armaments, not their increment, and the bold removal of factors jeopardizing peace, not lip-service to "the preservation of peace."

The dark cloud of tragic national split is hanging more thickly over south Korea where there is neither democracy nor independence and peace is in jeopardy.

Originally one of the main objects of the May 16 military coup was to quell the ardent desire of the nation for national reunification which had been mounting following the April 19 Democratic Revolution and the mere utterance of the word "peaceful unification" has since been tabooed.

Let's look back upon the course of the north-south dialogue after the announcement of the July 4 north-south joint statement. The Pak regime repeatedly made statements contravening the three principles of national reunification—independence, peace and great national unity. It dragged on time, saying yes in abstract and vague phraseology, but turning down concrete proposals for the promotion of reunification as "unrealistic" and "premature."

In June 1973 the Pak regime publish-ed a special statement in which it declared the fixation of split, not reunification, a policy.

The simultaneous entry of the north and the south into the United Nations, cross recognition of the north and the south and the four-nation conference advocated by big powers are all designed to invite outside forces to interfere in the internal affairs of our nation and perpetuate the division of the country.

The national split casts its dark shadow on the communities of us overseas compatriots, too.

The Pak regime has stretched out its talons of suppression even abroad. It sows the seeds of antagonism, mistrust, alienation and discord in the communities of overseas compatriots and constantly threatens and blackmails, terrorizes and kidnaps them. This imposes great misfortunes upon us compatriots overseas.

As seen above, the present developments in south Korea indicate that the existence of dictator Pak and his criminal acts cause tremendous internal and external troubles to the nation, besmirch the excellent qualities of the Korean nation and spell out calamities which should never be repeated in the history of the nation.

Road to Be Followed By Koreans Movement

As the present juncture when despotic dictatorship and the tragic national split are no longer tolerable, the love of the country and the nation is that for our existence rather than our goal, that for living rather than our task: it is the necessity of today rather than that of tomorrow.

As the non-democratic, oppressive rule got more tyrannical in south Korea, therefore, we overseas compatriots responded to the struggle of the brothers and sisters at home and waged a vigorous movement against the dictatorship and for democracy under the uplifted banner of democracy and national salvation.

Particularly today when the Pak dictatorship is rampant in the homeland and all struggles for democracy and civil rights and all movements for peaceful reunification are harshly suppressed, our overseas compatriots' movement is charged with a very important duty to greatly encourage the people inside at home, create a climate favourable to their struggle and to strengthen international relations.

It is an urgent demand of the history of the nation to force the Pak dictatorial regime to withdraw, establish a democratic coalition government and realize democracy in south Korea today.

It is our most urgent task at the present juncture to destroy the despotic autocratic *yusin* dictatorship, restore democratic constitutional order and create a true democratic politics' climate in south Korea.

All overseas compatriots and figures of all walks of life should wage a nation-wide joint struggle to destroy the *yusin* system, win democracy and civil rights and restore democratic constitutional order.

It is an indispensable need for the victory of the movement against dictatorship and for democracy in south Korea to reject the outside forces and combat reliance on them.

In south Korea today the outside forces protect the dictators and interfere in its internal affairs with them as a guide; the dictators depend on outside forces to maintain their power with them as a mainstay.

Under this situation, no one can speak of national independence, democracy and civil rights, or expect the victorious advance of the movement against dictatorship and for democracy without rejecting outside forces and combating reliance upon them.

We would like to take this opportunity to clarify once again our stand and views on the projected withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The U.S. troops occupying south Korea cannot but withdraw from there in the light of the will of our nation, the stand of the United States, the letter and spirit of the armistice agreement, an international accord, and in the light of the trend of today when national self-determination has become a global trend of thought.

It is the reality that the U.S. troops present in south Korea function as the forces protecting the Pak dictatorial regime. Under this situation it is very hard for us to applaud the U.S. troops' continued presence in south Korea.

Under the present circumstances where the resignation of the Pak regime alone can deliver the country from its crisis, we will adhere to the stand and attitude of opposing any outside forces that buttress and strengthen the Pak dictatorship.

We expect that if the Carter Administration truly respects human rights and democracy in south Korea, it would not step back from its original election commitment or fulfil it by halves but carry it through despite the stubborn obstruction of opponents.

Now it is a very important condition for terminating the Pak dictatorship and achieving national independence to check Japan's infiltration into south Korea.

Japan's stepped-up economic, political and military infiltration into south Korea and the ever deepening south Korea-Japan fusion are at variance with the national sentiments of our people. This constitutes a new factor of strengthening the Pak dictatorship.

Personages of all walks of life and all compatriots overseas should reject any form of outside interference in the internal affairs of the nation and resolutely rise up to stop the outside support to the Pak dictatorship and achieve the national resurrection and self-support.

In order to put an end to the tragic history of the national split and realize the ardent aspiration for national reunification we must not tolerate the maintenance of the Pak dictatorial regime.

National reunification can be achieved with success only when true nationalal harmony is realized on a democratic basis without dictatorship and the patriotic enthusiasm of the people is displayed.

National reunification is the greatest task of our nation and the supreme goal of our overseas compatriots' movement.

If one allows the present division of the north and the south any longer, he has no right to talk about patriotism.

We should not hand over the divided country, the legacy of national disgrace and misfortunes, to our posterity.

National reunification should be achieved on the principles of independence, peace and national harmony as clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement under any circumstances.

We should wage a movement for reunification and bring earlier the day of reunification with these principles as the grand charter for reunification and national salvation.

The struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country calls for a great alliance of all democratic and patriotic forces at home and abroad.

Immediate Tasks

In order to achieve the great cause of the nation we should realize a great national alliance by respecting the common standards of our nation and transcending the differences that make different parties, groupings and individuals refrain from views causing split.

It is necessary to remove all factors of conflicts and acts that may lead to the outbreak of another war in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is a primary task facing us compatriots overseas to firmly unite if we are to promote at an accelerated pace the advance of the national salvation movement against the Pak dictatorship and for democracy, the nation and unification.

We should unite under the uplifted banner of national salvation for democracy, the nation and unification transcending the differences of political views, ideas and organisational affiliation and combat sectarianism and factional strife and strive to achieve the unity of the communities of compatriots overseas.

We should, at the same time, endeavour to maintain close friendship and cooperation with all the honest-minded people the world over, international organizations and democratic organizations for independence, sovereignty and peace, win their more active support and encouragement and enhance our national dignity.

All these weighty yet glorious tasks devolved upon us who love the country and struggle to achieve democracy and reunification urgently call for unifying our overseas compatriots' movement and getting it more organized.

At this historic conference, the great rally of patriotic personages deeply aware of their national mission, I, authorized by the preparatory committee, solemnly propose to form the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification," an integral organization of the movement for democracy, the nation and unification, in order to meet the requirement of the national history and its objective necessity.

The immediate task of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" is to make the Pak dictatorial regime to withdraw, set up a democratic coalition government and its future task is to achieve the complete reunification of the country. As for its character, it should be an organization embracing all compatriots organizations and individual personages overseas who desire democracy, independence and peaceful reunification, irrespective of organizational affiliation, political ideals and past records.

This organization is sure to become a broadest and most authoritative organization in the history of the overseas south Korean compatriots' movement and a true champion and mouthpiece of the interests and will of the compatriots overseas.

And it will be a powerful standard-bearer firmly rallying compatriots in various countries of the world into one force and developing their dispersed and spontaneous movement into a unified national salvation movement with purposefulness and prove to be a mighty driving force guaranteeing the victorious advance of the overseas compatriots' movement as a whole.

Democracy and reunification are sure to triumph because they mean patriotism; dictatorship and division are bound to fail because they mean treachery, the report noted, and declared:

Let us all make our determination known throughout the world and vigorously start a more grand march of democracy, the grand march of reunification, for the sake of democracy, the nation and unification.

Therefore, we should make greater efforts and do our work better. Then, our country will become independent again, our country will be democratized again and our country will be reunified. I hope you will make efforts to the end, determined to make this our honour.

Resolution

1. The Pak regime should release unconditionally and immediately all the illegally arrested and jailed political offenders and conscientious prisoners.

1. We demand that the Pak regime abolish the so-called *yusin* constitution and emergency decrees and promptly resign.

1. We demand that the U.S. and Japanese governments immediately withhold all military and economic aid, direct or indirect, to the Pak regime.

1. We sternly protest to the Japanese authorities against refusing the entry of Mr. Li Ryong Un residing in the United States and taking no prompt and appropriate measures to check the outrages of the Pak regime-lining terrorist group, which obstructed the Conference of Overseas South Koreans' Movement for Democracy, and thereby lefting it to injure attendants of the conference and hinder the proceeding of the deliberation.

Rim Chang Yong

Ex-"ROK" Ambassador to UN

What I would like to declare, first of all, to the countries with which we have close relations is that the Pak Jung Hi regime must withdraw.

No matter how deeply we may look into the Pak regime from all aspects, political, moral and economic, we can find nothing good it has done.

Under the Pak regime there is no human right, freedom of humanity, or democratic freedom but only freedom of starvation.

The United States must understand that the Pak regime is a destructive regime. Otherwise it will regret some day.

Today Pak Jung Hi says that the danger of communist aggression has increased. But this is only the artifice of Mr. Pak to hold power indefinitely.

To the Japanese and U.S. dignitaries in power and to the leaders of all big powers we would like to warn:

Now is not days 70 years ago and the time has passed when they sought privileges in Korea by buying over or threatening a handful of corrupt politicians.

Now is an era of democracy and an era of national self-determination.

The prospective interests will be possible only when there are a trust of the democratic people of south Korea and coexistence and cooperativity with the south Korean people.

They must understand that they will be unable to avoid disgrace in the future if they seek their wellbeing of today in league with the Pak regime which is hostile to our people and treats us like aliens.

We do not ask the Japanese Government and the U.S. Government to overthrow the Pak regime for our sake. We do ask them to aid no longer the Pak regime economically, diplomatically and militarily and stop encouraging suppression and to stop hindering our democratic struggle against the Pak regime.

What we secondly ask various countries is that they should respect the privilege of our nation, namely, national self-determination.

The greatest desire of our nation is the reunification of the north and the south.

The reunification is the life of our nation.

Accordingly, one must realize that personnel and countries obstructing our territorial reunification, irrespective of their government and of their nation, are the enemy of our nation.

To fix the division of the Korean Peninsula and advocate the so-called "two Koreas" policy is to violate the internationally recognized law and to deny international morality.

Ours is not a defeated country but a victorious country which has the longest history of anti-Japanese struggle.

How can the foreign forces divide such a country at will? Ours is a country which can not be divided historically, economically and culturally because it has existed as a single state for over 1,000 years.

This notwithstanding, among the foreigners there are those who persist in the so-called "two Koreas" policy. Not only that, some of our people who are fawning upon the Pak regime agree with it.

What is their reason? They say it is just for the sake of the equilibrium of forces in Asia and in view of the instance of Germany.

Think! What a great difference there exists between Germany and our country! Germany was a defeated country and ours is a victorious country. Moreover, it is entirely against law for the foreign forces to divide a country.

What, then, does it mean when they say that it is for the sake of the equilibrium of forces in the East? Why do they say it is for the sake of the equilibrium of forces in the East? They talk about freedom, peace and communist danger. But their fundamental intention is: They are greedy for this small Korea, but if they fight a war for it, they will suffer a big loss. Therefore, they want not to fight but divide it to seize real power in this country carefully.

Under this policy our people will become slaves.

Gentlemen, I would like to ask the United States.

If someone tries to make "two Americas" for the equilibrium of forces in the world, will the Americans recognize it?

I ask the Japanese.

If a country seizes Hokkaido and Honshu and another country takes Shikoku and Kyushu for peace and equilibrium of forces in the East, do you like it? No, you will not.

Why then do you say that Korea should become "two Koreas"? This is precisely the way of thinking in the nineteenth century. All this can not be tolerated.

Standing behind us is the ever growing Third World.

Standing behind us is the conscientious public opinion of the world.

I have also something to say to you compatriots present here and, through you, to our people.

The Pak regime is corroding us and selling our country to foreign forces.

It claims that the United States troops should remain in south Korea for the sake of Japan. But, it is not true. It can employ trickery only when there are U.S. troops.

What I request to you is that we should play such a part from now on which will prevent our Christians, our scholars, our politicians and our economy from corrupting.

One should have his own firm faith. Only then it can be said that even though he lives a day, he has lived many years.

One should do as he wanted. He who lives discharging his responsibility will win true victory, even if others say he is a red, a pro-communist, an anti-communist and what not.

When those who dedicate their honour, money and energy to the freedom of the nation and the dignity of the country increase in number, their nation will enjoy happiness and their country will prosper.

We should be made to discharge the responsibility.

If we here make up our mind to fight, we will come in contact with the homeland, foreign countries and the whole world and when this political force grows, its pressure will increase.

On August 13, the second day of the "Conference of Overseas South Koreans' Movement for Democracy," ultra-rightists affiliated with the central headquaters of the "ROK-Residents Association" ("Mindan") rushed into the hall.

Yun I Sang

Professor of West Berlin Univ.

At this historic moment of inaugurating a big organisation for the purpose of carrying out the important task facing our fatherland we have to ponder over what we should do.

Our organisation has so far separately conducted its activities in various places, but here at this conference we make a pledge to unite ourselves and take concentric, effective and concrete actions to achieve the same aim. Because we intend to further augment our own strength.

We have so far waged a sort of patriotic movement, but we intend to go further beyond that stage. We have so far waged the movement in such a way as distributing handbills, staging demonstrations, striving to defend comrades and forming small organisations.

In order to carry on our movement we deem it necessary to give the strong impression in any form that ours is, at least, an organisation regreseting the south Koreans abroad and that it is empowered by the democratic forces at home to negotiate with the governments or political parties of the countries we reside.

Presenting before you my views on what a movement we should conduct abroad specifically in one or two years to come after the formation of our organisation, I would like to propose the following topics of discussion:

Firstly, the question of democracy and reunification.

When the July 4 joint statement was announced, the majority of people sent up cheers and some pinned hope on the Pak regime which had been distrusted.

But we have gradually become aware that we were completely deceived by it.

We must no longer be fooled.

Secondly, the Pak regime has become more tyrannical during ten odd years of rule and it is known to public circles and states of the world as the cruellest regime.

As Pak maintains his regime by a crafty, cunning, inhumane and sinful method, he deserves world conscience's criticism and judgement.

So the topic of discussion I would like to propose is to bring in whatever form the Pak regime before an international court to try its hideous crime.

We deem it necessary to seek every possible method to widely expose the brutality of the Pak regime internationally and mete out an international judgement to it.

Thirdly, we want to send our representatives to the conference of non-aligned countries to be held in Mexico next year.

We have so far confined ourselves to purely political acts and such sorts of activities but we are now required to extend our activities even to the field of an broad the sphere of political and press activities.

Rightwingers Raid Conf.

On August 13, on the second day of the "Conference of Overseas South Korean Movement for Democracy," about 200 south Korean rightwingers raided the conference hall and seventy-four persons were arrested and more than 10 persons injured, some seriously.

Some 200 persons who were affiliated with the central headquarters of the puppet "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), and some of them who were members of the "Youth Association of Mindan," stormed the hall.

The intruders forced themselves into the building by breaking the glass front door and members of the "youth association" rushed to the third floor where the convention was in session.

Those defending the conference including the members of the anti-Pak "South Korean Youth League in Japan" closed the doors of the lobby on the third floor and set up a barricade with desks and chairs.

But members of the pro-Seoul "youth association" hurled milk bottles and stone at the doors, and broke the glass doors.

The premeditated and organized raid on the hall where the conference was held, was engineered by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency."

This act of terror was commanded behind the scene in Japan by Chong Hong Jin, department director of the puppet "Central Intelligence Agency," who once turned up in the conference hall of the north-south dialogue in his capacity as an executive of the south Korean side wearing the mask of "peace" and "unification" and tried hard to prevent the dialogue from making progress and to lay an obstacle in the implementation of the points agreed upon in the north-south joint statement.

South Koreans in Japan are divided into two major groups. One supports the south Korean Pak "regime," in conspiracy with the "KCIA", including the central headquarters of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan," ("Mindan") which directed the raid against the conference. The central headquarters of "Mindan" has its "youth association," a ultra-terrorist organizations, and prefectural headquarters in Japan as its lower-level organizations.

The other is the nucleus of anti-Pak movements in Japan including the Tokyo and Kanagawa headquarters of "Mindan," the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification," the anti-Pak "South Korean Youth League in Japan," which was in charge of the defence of the conference, and four other organizations.

After July 4, 1972, when the north-south joint statement was made public, the Tokyo and Kanagawa headquarters of "Mindan" and the "South Korean Youth League in Japan" seceded from the organization because the central headquarters opposed their proposal to hold a joint meeting with Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to support the north-south joint statement.

The pro-Seoul "youth association" which discharged its duties as "shock troopers" was established in February this year thanks to the good offices offered by the "KCIA."

The "youth association" has its office in the central hall of "Mindan," Minato-ku, Tokyo. It holds meeting to train its members in Taekwon-do (Korea's *karate*) and in anti-communist theory and practice.

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities take no appropriate step to prevent such an incident. That day, too, they belatedly took a measure to put down the puppets' riotous action.

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